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THE MILITANT

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Reuther-Meany Propose Jobless Meet in Capital

Step Up Smear Of Committee in Carolina Case

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 — North Carolina Governor Hodges has stepped up his smear campaign against the Committee to Combat Racial Injustice. The committee, in collaboration with the NAACP, sparked the world-wide protest which compelled Carolina authorities to free James Hanover Thompson and David Simpson, the eight and ten-year-old Negro boys incarcerated because one of them had been kissed by a white playmate.

Joined by his attorney general and racist papers in the state, Hodges is shouting far and wide that the CCRI has raised a huge sum of money which its members are using to line their own pockets and that the committee is a "Communist Front." At the same time vilification of Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Simpson, the mothers of the two boys, is being continued.

A speech on the case Feb. 16 in Charlotte, N. C., by Attorney General Seawell was headlined in the Charlotte News, "'Kiss Case' Fund Raisers Attacked." The Charlotte Observer pitched it as "Big Money Seen in Kissing Case." Seawell asserted that release of the two boys from the reformatory "marked the end of a financial harvest" for the CCRI and that the committee had collected money for the boys in various Northern cities but that "none of the money had found its way back to the two Negro children or their families."

Governor Hodges, at state expense, is sending out, apparently to everyone who ever wrote him on the case, a letter accusing the CCRI of "exploiting" the case, along with a large sheet of reprints from the Winston-Salem (N.C.) Journal & Sentinel. These articles bear such headlines as "Propaganda Campaign is On — Communist Front Shouts 'Kiss Case' to World" and "Communist Front Propagandizes the 'Kissing Case.'"

The articles assert that the CCRI has raised "substantial amounts of money" and that "there has been no accounting of the amounts collected." They claim that the CCRI has raised "at least $15,000 as of now" (Feb. 8) and that "the NAACP, the Simpson and Thompson families have not received one dime from the Committee."

In a statement issued here yesterday, the CCRI branded these charges as "downright, deliberate lies." To expose the slanderous charge of monetary gain, the CCRI issued a public financial statement even though it has been in existence less than ten weeks. The itemized report shows that as of Feb. 15, a total of $1,270.13 had been contributed directly to the committee.

This money, plus a $300 deficit, was expended for travel expenses, legal fees, publicity and printing, stationery, mimeograph supplies and postage. No salaries or wages were paid by the committee since all of its activity has been carried on by volunteer workers.

A contribution of $135 was made by the committee to the Thompson and Simpson families. This amount was not more, the CCRI explains, because when the NAACP entered the case it assumed the responsibility for financial assistance to both families.

The CCRI statement points out that the effectiveness of the mass protest evoked by its ef-

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NAACP Urges Union to Act Against Racist

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has demanded that the Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO, "take appropriate action" against its chapter in Front Royal, Va., where the local business agent is a leading figure in the campaign to stop public school integration.

Charles Leadman, the business agent, is collecting a "voluntary" contribution of a dollar a month from the 1,000 white members of the chapter to subsidize a "private" school being used to facilitate the boycott of the high school where Negro students have now been assigned.

It was also charged Feb. 20 that Leadman has engaged in collusion with the local plant of the American Viscose Corporation to penalize Negro workers active in the integration fight. NAACP labor secretary Herbert Hill revealed that six Negroes have been fired, two demoted and several threatened with firing. Among those facing dismissal is the local NAACP president who is father of one of the Negro students assigned to the previously all-white school.

"It May Be the Only Way"

In these two candid snapshots, Pres. Eisenhower appears to be seriously considering AFL-CIO Pres. Meany's recent ironic suggestion that the only alternative to providing effective aid for the jobless is "to shoot ten per cent of the population."

General Strike Hits Belgian Coal Mines

FEB. 25 — While the Belgian government deployed troops in the Congo to preserve its rule against the rising freedom movement, it was hit at home by a general strike of more than 100,000 coal miners that lasted almost a week, ending yesterday. The government answered the strikers in much the same way it has answered the Congolese fighters for independence — with troops, clubs, tear gas and jailings.

An estimated 23,000 miners walked out in the Borinage coal basin 12 days ago when the government announced plans to shut down "uneconomic" mines in the area employing some 6,000 men. On Feb. 18 the Socialist Trade Union Federation called for a general mine strike in solidarity with the Borinage workers. Over 100,000 responded in a militant demonstration of determination not to let the government and mine operators make them the victims of a growing crisis in the industry.

The strikers did not win their demand that the shutdown order be rescinded. Instead, their leaders accepted a compromise under which the government will guarantee to resettle and find work for those displaced.

In fighting for continued operation of the mines, the strikers were bucking not only the Belgian government but also the other countries belonging to the European Coal and Steel Community. The "community" is a common market operation including Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, West Germany and Luxembourg.

The other members of the "community" have been pressuring the Belgian government to lower coal costs by shutting down "uneconomic" mines in the Borinage basin in order to meet the competition of U.S. coal being dumped on the European market. To ease the resistance of the workers affected by this, the Belgian government was given $120 million to retrain and re-employ displaced miners. Instead the government handed the money over to the operators in the form of a $6-a-ton subsidy to lower prices.

Belgian coal came into heavy surplus. Seven million tons were left unsold at the end of last year and the figure is expected to rise to 14 million by the end of this year. This brought the abrupt government decision to shut down the most unprofitable mines with brutal disregard of the fate of the 6,000 men involved.

The Borinage miners have a stirring history of militant struggle and a strong revolutionary socialist tradition. In this strike they demonstrated that their fighting capacity has not been lost. When four of their leaders were arrested in one area, they marched 2,000 strong to the local jail in the face of tear gas and fire hoses.

With the mines solidly shut, they acted to extend the effectiveness of their action despite police brutality. A Feb. 18 Reuters dispatch described the strike scene this way: "Road traffic was at a virtual standstill in the Borinage because of the hundreds of barricades set up by the miners with torn-up cobblestones, overturned railroad cars, trees and railroad tracks. Strikers replaced road blocks the moment they were cleared by police."

Yugoslav Communist Party spokesman Djuro Pucar derides Khrushchev's latest Stalin-type attack on Titoists as "revisionists."

Dodge Local Unemployed Study Action

DETROIT, Feb. 18 — The unemployed members of Dodge Local 3 organized themselves long before Walter Reuther and the UAW executive board established an organizational structure for this purpose. (See other story on page four.) A meeting of the Local 3 unemployed committee today showed the value of such activities.

The meeting, held in Local 3's hall, was attended by at least 300 members — which is more than the usual attendance at the local's monthly membership meeting.

Seven or eight leaders of the committee sat on the platform. None is an official of the local. The atmosphere was completely democratic. The members were attentive and demonstrative in their reactions. It was plain that they came because they feel the committee's activities will have an important part in determining whether or not they get back to work.

Chairing the meeting was Edith Van Horn, who gave a report on the UAW executive board's administrative letter telling how unemployed committees are to be formed. She was one of the delegates from the city-wide UAW Production and Skilled Workers Unemployed Committee who had appeared before the UAW executive board on Feb. 4, urging it to throw the union's full weight behind a militant program to combat unemployment. (The city-wide committee has been functioning since last November as coordinating body of several unemployed groups like Local 3's.)

Her report, expressing satisfaction over the International's active entry into the unemployed fight, was accepted without discussion.

The next report was given by Manatee Smith, a co-chairman of the city-wide committee. He told about some of its recent activities:

(1) Its appearance Monday before the DSR (transit) commission, requesting that workers getting welfare or jobless compensation be allowed to ride the city-owned buses at a half-fare of ten cents.

(2) Its participation in the recent Michigan AFL-CIO legislative conference in Lansing, where it backed the AFL-CIO proposal for payment of jobless compensation for the full period of unemployment and

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Sign Cyprus Agreement

Greek Premier Karamanlis (left) shakes hands with Turkish Premier Menderes after they reached agreement with British to make Cyprus an independent republic. Britain will retain military bases. How Cypriotes, who wanted island returned to Greece, will react to deal remains to be seen, but they held joyful demonstrations over release of hundreds of British-held political prisoners.

Michigan Socialists Name Candidates

DETROIT, Feb. 21 — The Socialist Workers Party, meeting in state convention here today, nominated a slate of candidates for state educational offices to be filled in the April 6 elections.

The SWP nominees are Robert Himmel for State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Evelyn Sell for University of Michigan's Board of Regents; Rita Shaw and Harriet Talan for Board of Governors of Wayne State University.

The party platform, unanimously adopted by the delegates, calls for "a public works program to build more schools; fully subsidized public education through college; extension of academic freedom; more student voice in running the schools; an end to racial discrimination in fraternities, sororities and housing facilities; and pay raises for teachers."

In accepting the nominations, the candidates talked on various planks in this platform. Harriet Talan, a 23-year-old Senior at Wayne University, stressed that she was accepting the nomination because she believes "students should have a voice in governing the schools they attend."

Campaign literature may be obtained from the Socialist Workers Party, 3737 Woodward, Detroit 1, Michigan.

Discuss Way To Dramatize Work Needs

By Harry Ring

FEB. 25 — The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO opened the possibility yesterday for effective action by the union movement in behalf of America's unemployed millions. Caught between the demand by jobless unionists for such steps as a big march on Washington and their own fear of head-on collision with the high command of the Democratic Party, the Council sought a compromise—a "mass conference" in Washington to dramatize the plight of those out of work.

United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther, speaking on behalf of the international executive board of his union, began by proposing a march on Washington. This was opposed by AFL-CIO President George Meany, who thought that a legislative conference was going far enough. After some argument, agreement was reached on holding a mass conference in Washington.

Preparation of the gathering was assigned to a special committee headed by Reuther. The committee was empowered to "develop plans for the calling of a mass conference in Washington to effectively dramatize the desperate plight of millions of unemployed workers and their families and to petition the President and Congress to take immediate, effective steps to get America back to work." A date has not yet been set for the meeting.

It can safely be assumed that the top union brass will do everything it can to limit the size, militancy and demands of the projected assembly. However, unemployed unionists have been chafing at the lack of action and may seize this opportunity to stage a demonstration that will shake the complacency in ruling circles.

SAME POSSIBILITIES

Union militants, worried about the heavy unemployment in every important industrial center in the country, can be expected to do everything possible to assure widest publicity to the project; to organize fund-raising and the transportation needed to get the biggest possible jobless delegation to Washington. Many of them will undoubtedly work out dramatic send-offs for the motorcades.

In the past, for example, the Detroit workers have packed

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Castro Probes U.S. Companies

By Lillian Kiezel

Two American-owned public utilities, Cuban Electric and Cuban Telephone, are being investigated by the Castro government as part of a general probe into government contracts with private concerns. Minister of Communications Enrique Oldufsky declared that the government will examine high rates and deficiency of service but will not intervene in company operations. Talk persists, nevertheless, that the two utilities may be nationalized.

Cuban Telephone was involved in a $3-million payoff to Batista after he granted them a rate hike last year. Documents revealing the scandalous deal have been uncovered by the government. Cuban Electric has hastily rehired hundreds of workers fired for political opposition to Batista.

Meanwhile the workers and peasants are pressing their own demands. The strike situation is still of major concern to Castro and American big business.

In Oriente province groups of peasants are reported to have seized plantations belonging to United Fruit and to be dividing them up. Castro is seeking to block this trend. R. Hart Phillips of the N.Y. Times reported Feb. 21: "Today he moved to halt premature seizures by decreeing that peasants who occupy land now will lose their rights when the official distribution program gets underway."

United Fruit and other U.S. companies hold some of the best land in Cuba. Castro's land reform program calls for dividing up government-owned land first and then uncultivated lands which will be bought from the plantation owners by the government.

Although the sections of American big business with holdings in Cuba are acting with caution and circumspection at the moment in hope of riding out the revolutionary storm, others with rival interests appear less concerned about moves that might provoke the Cuban people.

Senator Ellender, Democrat from the sugar-producing state of Louisiana, for instance, issued a thinly veiled threat last week when he said that Castro is responsible for delaying extension of the quotas under the United States Sugar Act which assigns the amount of sugar other countries can market in the U.S.

Castro was reported by Associated Press to have answered: "For the most insignificant reasons they threaten us with taking away the sugar quota. I am tired of that."

In a TV speech on Feb. 19 he declared: "If Russia wants sugar we'll sell it to her. We have a right to solve our problems."

Divided Germany — A Ticking Time Bomb

By Daniel Roberts

Attempts by both the Soviet and U.S. governments to ease the cold war have brought the German crisis to a head. Both sides realize that if they are to gain credit before world public opinion for relaxing cold war tensions, they must offer a solution to the problem of divided Germany. But, in truth, both sides have become so deeply involved in Germany — though each for completely different reasons—that neither side is able to offer a basic solution. This results in new acrimonious disputes between them.

In common, U.S. imperialism and the Soviet bureaucracy flouted the German people's right to self-determination when they carved up Germany at the end of World War II. Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill claimed that this policy was necessary to prevent resurgence of German militarism and would guarantee world peace. Instead, division of Germany planted a fuse for World War III which burns to this day.

Soon after World War II ended, U.S. big business launched its preparations for World War III in which it aims at restoring capitalism throughout the Soviet bloc. By means of the Marshall plan and of heavy investments by major U.S. corporations, Wall Street rebuilt the West German capitalist structure. West Germany was then remilitarized. Today, Washington looks on the German capitalist class as a principal collaborator in the war drive. Officers of Hitler's Wehrmacht lead NATO's armies in Europe. Finally, West Germany today holds the biggest concentration of American military bases in Europe.

Victory of the European working people including the German, in their independent struggle for socialism, would have provided the Soviet Union with its most effective means of defense against U.S. imperialism's war threat. The Stalinist bureaucracy, however, stood in mortal fear of working-class revolutions, whose prospects were particularly favorable in Europe at the close of the war. Instead of helping to achieve a socialist Europe, the Stalinists lent their support to Anglo-American imperialism in sidetracking and defeating the post-war revolutionary wave.

When U.S. imperialism launched the cold war, the Stalinists relied on strengthening the buffer zone they had erected between the Soviet borders and the U.S. armies, on rebuilding the Soviet military forces, and on diplomatic moves seeking a status-quo pact with imperialism. Accordingly, the Soviet bureaucracy integrated East Germany into its buffer zone. Property relations were transformed by bureaucratic-military means, and, as in all other East European countries, the Kremlin foisted a regime of "gendarmes and bureaucrats," totally subservient to Moscow, on the people.

In line with the international thaw he is seeking, Khrushchev now proposes "confederation" of the two German governments. The treaty he proposes to the West would keep Germany neutral and disarmed. All foreign troops would leave German soil. Capitalism would be guaranteed in West Germany, while Soviet property forms would be upheld in East Germany. Fusion of the two parts would depend on negotiations between the two German governments. Settlement along these lines would begin with U.S. recognition of the East German government. (Current Soviet moves in Berlin are designed to pressure the West to accord such recognition.)

In recent weeks there has been a distinct tendency among U.S. ruling circles to make concessions in the direction of the Kremlin's plan. "The Western powers have reached agreement among themselves that they might be willing to recognize the East Germans as 'agents' of the Soviet Union provided Moscow were ready to offer firm guarantees that the access routes [to West Berlin] would remain open," reports the Feb. 22 New York Times.

The most far-reaching proposal came from Senator Mike Mansfield (Mont.) assistant Democratic floor leader in a Feb. 12 speech in the Senate.

WANTS 'TALK'

How are the "differing economic and social structures" in the two parts of Germany to be "fused in peace"? Mansfield asks. "It is the Germans, themselves . . . who will make the decisive decisions on unification, if they are to be made in peace." He proposes accepting the East German government instead of the Russian troops as the valid authority in East Berlin. (This accords with the Soviet demands.) He also proposes that either a United Nations force or a "[West] German militia, fully supported by NATO guarantees," replace the French, British and U.S. occupying troops in West Berlin. Mansfield wants "talk, a great deal of talk," between the two German authorities on the problem of German unification. Finally, he proposes a mutual pullback of Soviet and Western troops "from the points of imminent contact in Germany and Central Europe."

Neither Khrushchev's nor Mansfield's proposals would remove German division or end foreign control over either part of Germany. But Western recognition of the East German government and a withdrawal of foreign troops would nominally leave settlement of the problm in German hands. This could encourage the German working people to intervene in bringing about genuine reunification of their country.

Penn. Taxes Rocket to New High

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20 — Pennsylvania workers — including the half million now jobless — are stiffening themselves for a staggering new tax load being prepared by the new Democratic state administration and a new transit fare hike by the Democratic city administration.

The tax program now before the state legislature calls for increasing the present three per cent state sales tax to three and one-half per cent. This will make it the highest in the country. Then the screws will be turned further by including a whole new range of goods and services under the sales tax and by increasing other taxes on consumer items.

If passed, the increased sales tax will now apply to these previously exempt items: telephone, gas and electric bills; repair and service charges, including such things as car washes; beer, wine and liquor; trade-in allowances on cars and appliances. The tax will also be slapped on restaurant checks over a dime, instead of over 50 cents as at present.

JOB WELL DONE

In addition, the cigarette tax will go from five to six cents and the one-cent tax on bottled soda will be restored. A thumping 25 per cent levy will be made on cigars, tobacco, pipes, chewing tobacco and snuff.

Governor Lawrence thanked the tax study committee for its "hard work" and said he would follow its recommendations closely when he submits his budget to the legislature March 2. The governor said he would also go along with a boost in the gasoline tax because "modern industry is keyed to a road system." In the legislature, both parties are reported as "cautious," but "inclined to go along" with the new taxes.

The bi-partisan committee which dreamed up all these new ways to squeeze the consumer, offered no suggestion for any new imposts on business or real estate. The labor members said they were going along with the tax program "reluctantly." They asserted that the "archaic" state constitution provided no way out and that it should be amended.

Here in Philadelphia the city is recommending to the Public Utility Commission that it grant a one-cent increase in the cost of bus and subway tokens, bringing it up to 19 cents. Cash fare will remain 20 cents. In addition a two-cent transfer charge will be granted on one bus line and suburban routes will be rezoned for a further fare increase.

In return, the city wrenched a major concession from the transit company — the company agreed not to apply for a new increase until next year. Nine increases have been granted since 1946 when the fare was eight cents or two tokens for 15 cents.

ACUTE FOR JOBLESS

These added new living expenses come as a particularly cruel blow for the jobless whose situation throughout the state is acute. The current unemployment figure of ten per cent of the labor force stands in contrast to six per cent nationally. Further, five of the ten areas in the country classified by the government as having more than 12 per cent jobless are in this state. The five are Altoona, Erie, Johnstown, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre.

Of the 76 spots across the country listed by the Labor Department as having a "substantial labor surplus," ten are in Pennsylvania. Among these are Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, York and the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton area.

What to do about the half million idle? Clobber them with new taxes and let them pay more carfare to look for work. At least that seems to be the answer of the city and state Democratic administration.

Dobbs, Browder Debate Marxism's Validity

By Fred Halsted

Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party until his expulsion in 1945 said Feb. 20 that "the Communist Party under my leadership was correctly described by the Trotskyites as a reformist party with revolutionary trimmings."

The statement was made before an audience of 250 persons during a debate with Farrell Dobbs, National Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party. The debate, arranged by the Militant Labor Forum of New York City and moderated by Muriel McAvoy, was on the question: "Does Marxism retain full validity for the United States?" Dobbs said "yes" and Browder "no."

Browder said he was "proud to be called a revisionist of Marx." In the 1930's, he said, he hadn't had time to develop his revisionism theoretically; but "in those days we used the revolutionary trimmings to better advantage than anyone else had ever been able to do and under the press of practical work I made decisions of a revisionist kind. They were correct decisions and what I'm talking about today is a more rigorously thought out continuation of that basically correct course."

Browder said his presentation of the debate was based on ideas more fully developed in his book "Marxism and America." In his opinion Marxism never had full validity for America. Marx himself, Browder asserted, had recognized that America "was an exception" in the capitalist world and that the U.S. economy "apparently refuted Marx's central doctrine of the impoverishment of the working class as an inevitable accompaniment of the process of capitalist accumulation."

"Marx made a profound mistake," said Browder, "when he predicted that future developments would bring the economy of U.S. into closer harmony with the Marxist system. America did not move closer to what Marx predicted for it. It moved further away."

Browder claimed that when Marx spoke of impoverishment he did not mean anything relative. "He clearly meant dire poverty, privation to the point of the physical destruction of large parts of the working class through denial of their place in the economic system."

This has not happened in America, said Browder, "not merely because of the workers struggles or legislative reforms," but because an open frontier and other factors in U.S. history developed a different type of worker and capitalist than elsewhere. "The American worker is not the worker of Marxist theory, not the worker 'stripped bare' in the confrontation between capital and labor."

"You," said Browder, referring to revolutionary socialists, "have separated socialism from social gains. American labor is actually realizing the substance of socialism under capitalist forms."

MARXIST POSITION

Dobbs contended that Browder's theories "leave out the class nature of the social problem and that's the key issue. Browder's writings indicate that the workers' struggles will be limited within capitalist forms. But the capitalist concessions to the working class, made possible by the unique history of the U.S. are themselves limited. U.S. capital was able to grant concessions and ride out the social storm following 1929 by using up past accumulated wealth. But the respite was brief. It took the new imperialist holocaust of World War II to get them out of the depression. War or war preparations are still the only alternative U.S. capitalism has to offer to depression and impoverishment."

"Impoverishment," said Dobbs, "must be viewed from the point of view of the class struggle. Workers needs are socially determined. Impoverishment in this country is something less than being naked and out of food. The workers react against any economic downgrading and will fight to defend their existing standard of living."

"As for physical destruction," said Dobbs, "American capitalism can't exist for long without that either, witness Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and Korea and all the past, present and future interventions against colonial and socialist revolutions."

"Farrell Dobbs," retorted Browder, "has here faithfully repeated the very dogmas and formulas which were put forward 75 years ago, probably in this very same hall and 75 years ago there was a greater mass movement than today."

"The obvious facts are," Browder said several times during the debate, "that the socialist movement has declined in influence and that the workers' standard of living has steadily improved."

LAUDS REUTHER

From the audience, Browder was asked why, if conditions were improving, United Auto Workers' President Walter Reuther found it necessary to call for a march on Washington to press for relief for the unemployed.

"I think Reuther is a great labor leader," replied Browder. "It will always be necessary to fight for reforms and it is the Reuthers who are doing that. I'm sorry that no such freedom exists in countries calling themselves socialist."

Dobbs then said: "There is a drive against living standards now . . . it was the Reuthers and such labor fakirs who carried through the witch-hunt against the best fighters in the rank and file . . . who make a mockery of union democracy, who do everything in their power to take away the strike powers of the ranks, to tear down the steward system, to hamstring the workers on the job and in the political field."

As for the march on Washington, said Dobbs, mass action is necessary, "but remember this well: Reuther doesn't mean it. If a march comes off, it will be because of a big, hot fire built under Reuther by people who understand that."

"It is that same 'impossibilist' attitude," retorted Browder, "that has reduced the socialist movement in America to insignificance. You'll never get anywhere opposing the great leaders of labor or calling them 'labor fakirs' in the manner of De Leon."

Dobbs closed the debate saying: "The development of the United States confirms Marxism par-excellence." In spite of tremendous military spending, chronic unemployment "is a feature of the U.S. economy now," said Dobbs.

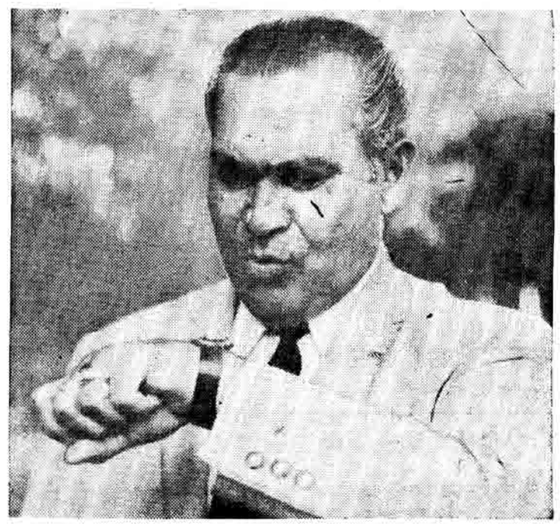
He said that it is not true that a greater mass movement existed 75 years ago than now. Such a view leaves out the 18 million organized workers of today. "The tragedy is," said Dobbs, "that the movement stopped at economic organization in the 1930's, and the revisionist Communist Party had a lot to do with that."

"There is a servility of leadership in the labor movement today," said Dobbs, "that says we must go hat in hand to capitalist politicians and beg them for crumbs from monopoly capital's table. Any capitalist government here is going to be controlled by monopoly capital and socialists have the duty to help prepare the workers for the political and economic steps necessary to defend their class interests. They can't do that by putting the capitalist government above the classes.

"There are increasing manifestations today that a new wave of class struggle is coming, increasing strike waves and fights for union democracy. Independent socialist and working-class political actions remain central to gaining and maintaining contact with the mass of the workers and to pointing toward the necessary next step, a break with capitalist politics."

Dobbs said that such struggles as the one against the "right-to-work" law in Ohio contain the seeds of independent working-class political action and that socialists would do well to prepare now for the 1960 election campaign to continue pointing toward the necessary next step for the American labor movement, a break with capitalist politics.

His Time May Be Running Out



In Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican republic, a look of concern masks the face of exiled Cuban dictator Batista as he studies wristwatch. The ousted dictator has been seeking another hideout. His friend Trujillo now views the presence of Batista as an embarrassment.

. . . Smear Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

forts is demonstrated "by the fact that even before the attorneys for the boys had filed their appeal, the formerly obdurate Gov. Hodges was forced to order the boys' release. The rare, true sections in the reprinted smear articles now circulated by Hodges are those crediting the CCRI's efforts for the national and international protest. Its magnitude may be gauged by the passages describing with dismay the file of protest letters 'which continue to grow without let up and which took five hours of this reporter's time just to leaf through.'"

Answering the charge that the CCRI is a "Communist Front," the statement points out that this is of the same pattern as the current move of Arkansas authorities to officially brand the NAACP as "Communist-controlled." In both cases, the committee charges, the effort is being made to shift the issue from racism to the charge of "communism."

The first target of the Carolina racists has been Conrad Lynn, attorney for the CCRI. "Knowing the laws of libel," the CCRI declares, "the attorney general and the journalist doing the articles used by Gov. Hodges, make no direct accusation. Rather they 'list' some associations of Mr. Lynn with civil liberties organizations and appeals for amnesty or new trials in political cases.

"Though the charge is not made that the CCRI is a 'front' for the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, the first 'listing' against Mr. Lynn is that he was attorney for the Puerto Rican Nationalists, some of whose members made an attempt on Truman's life and later fired shots from the gallery of Congress. That attorneys are not to be held responsible for the deeds or beliefs of those they defend and that in the case of the Nationalists . . . Mr. Lynn was the court-appointed attorney, is carefully left out of the North Carolina 'record,' as is the fact that he is counsel for other groups such as the pacifist Fellowship of Reconciliation."

Smear charges against CCRI member Carl Braden include the fact that he was indicted for "arson" and "sedition" in Kentucky after a home he resold to a Negro was bombed by racists. Omitted is the fact that Braden was finally exonerated of both charges. Also pointed to is Braden's recent citation for contempt of Congress after his defiance of House Un-American Activities Committee efforts to aid Southern racists by "investigating" pro-integration activities. This "investigation" was denounced by 210 Southern Negro leaders.

Robert F. Williams, chairman of the CCRI and President of the Union County NAACP, is depicted in the Governor's propaganda barrage as "overly aggressive, very extreme in his statements and inclined to consider himself a martyr." Racial tension in Union County since 1956 is attributed to "his intemperance."

Dr. A. E. Perry, also a member of the CCRI and a leader in the Monroe equal rights battle, is cited as having been convicted of performing an abortion on a white woman. This frame-up conviction was reversed by the North Carolina Supreme Court. He was then convicted again on identical "evidence" — the unsubstantiated word of the woman who claimed he performed the abortion. The new conviction is under appeal.

PILLORY VICTIMS

The vilest smear attack, however, is reserved for the two victims in the case and their mothers. A long list of alleged larcenies is cited as the real reason for committing the boys to the reformatory, even though the state was unable to produce the record of a single such act when called upon to do so in court.

"Most contemptible," the CCRI statement declares, "and something that would not be dared if the mothers of the children were white rather than Negro — is Gov. Hodge's pillorying and trial by newspaper of the mothers as immoral and the children as illegitimate. The newspaper reprint that Gov. Hodges is sending out all over the world condemns one mother with an accusation beginning 'she has a reputation for.' One boy is branded illegitimate outright on the basis of the dates of his parents separation. Of the other, after calendar-counting, it is declared he 'was born nine months to the day after his father's death.'"

But, after all, that's the way the mind of a "Southern white gentleman" works.

Urge Shift in Taxes From Poor to Rich

NEW YORK — Opposing the drive for increased city and state taxes as "a fresh attack on the living standards of workers," the United Independent-Socialist Committee has urged a program of increased taxation of business interests and alleviation of the present tax burden on low-income groups.

The committee, which led the 1958 state election campaign of the Independent-Socialist Party, points out: "It requires considerable ingenuity to devise nearly 20 new taxes without stumbling across one that would hit corporations and businesses, but Rockefeller (Republican) and Wagner (Democrat) have managed it."

Figures compiled by the committee demonstrate that the state's soak-the-poor approach has been a consistent one. If the currently proposed tax hike goes through, personal income taxes will have increased since 1945 by 290% for a couple with a joint income of less than $70 a week. In the same period, corporation taxes will have increased only a fraction over 22%.

The committee urges that instead of lowering the income tax exemption, as Rockefeller proposes, such exemptions be increased so that a family of four with an income of $5,000 will not be required to pay any tax.

In addition to increased taxes on business interests and stiffer levies on high personal incomes, the committee has called for action to win increased federal aid for such social services as schools, hospitals, roads and transportation, pointing out that this could be done through a reduction of military expenditures and a graduated tax on the undistributed profits of large corporations.

"We call on the legislature of our state," the committee declared, "to memorialize Congress to re-examine our foreign policy and the need for huge military expenditures which are taking 60 per cent of our national budget, and to divert these funds from the job of helping to kill people to the more constructive job of helping them to live comfortably."

Wagner Proves a Point In Communist Manifesto

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 — Marx and Engels' observation on the function of capitalist government — that it serves as "a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie" — is regarded by many today as disproved. But Mayor Wagner's Democratic administration seems hell-bent on showing how right Marx and Engels were in the Communist Manifesto.

Right now the administration is busy trying to slap new taxes on the working people, keep the public schools segregated, break a teachers' strike and help rent-gouging slum landlords. Despite this hectic schedule, it's also working on a deal to donate an estimated quarter of a billion dollars of public property and tax-payers' money to Consolidated Edison, the city's monopolistic public utilities corporation.

Yesterday the City Board of Estimate held a public hearing on Consolidated Edison's offer to buy the city's three power plants and then sell power back to the city at stiff commercial rates for operation of the subway system.

Actual details of the draft contract, drawn up almost a year ago, have been kept carefully guarded, but the Transport Workers Union, AFL-CIO, has not been contradicted in its claim that if the deal goes through, the city, over the next 20 years, will pay the utility monopoly almost $420 million for power that could be produced by the City Transit Authority for $277 million. That's a cool $143 million grab.

The union also points out that the city has already spent about $158 million to modernize the plants. It estimates that the plant sites, buildings and facilities are worth at least another $40 million.

This adds up to $341 million. For this, Con Edison offers $99 million. The TWU estimates, however, that the final net outlay would actually be closer to $75 million. Thus Con Edison is sharpening its knife to slice a quarter - of - a - billion - dollar melon.

At yesterday's hearing, Mayor Wagner said the Board of Estimate would carefully consider all arguments pro and con. But the commission he appointed to study Con Edison's generous offer has already recommended acceptance.

When TWU President Michael Quill asked if City Comptroller Gerosa was connected with the Gerosa Construction firm now working for Consolidated Edison, the city official exploded: "We have been working for Consolidated Edison for many years. I am not connected with my companies at all. I am now Comptroller of the City of New York."

But don't get the idea that the administration and Con Edison confine their interest in city affairs simply to what's available in the treasury. The real issue is a crusade against "creeping socialism." Last year Forbes, the president of the company, told stockholders that acquisition of the power plants "would remove a temptation for the city to expand its power system to other fields."

Marcy Splits from SWP

A split occurred in the Socialist Workers Party Feb. 12 when Sam Marcy, a member of the National Committee, walked out with some 30 followers, mostly in Buffalo where he lives. The group had existed about 12 years in the SWP, first forming when Marcy, in opposition to party policy, advocated support of the candidacy of Henry Wallace on a liberal capitalist program.

Marcy's main tenet is that a "global" division has placed Washington in leadership of the capitalist class, Moscow of the proletariat. Consequently members of the Communist Party cannot be independent if they break from Stalinism but fall into the capitalist camp unless they at once accept what Marcy considers to be a correct global class-struggle program. Tito, for example, came under Marcy's condemnation for maintaining independence from Stalin.

In 1956 Marcy advocated support of Khrushchev's suppression of the workers' uprising in Hungary. He accused the Hungarian workers of supporting a "counter-revolution" since they were striving for independence from Moscow.

Latest differences with SWP policy included opposition to united socialist electoral activity in 1958 and opposition to what Marcy terms a "pink" regroupment of socialist forces. This was symmetrical to the Communist Party position on these questions although it took the form of ultra-left rejection of the SWP course.

In a declaration printed since splitting, Marcy questions Trotsky's position on political revolution in the USSR, offers lavish praise of the agricultural "communes" organized in China under Mao, and excoriates Boris Pasternak for writing a "White Guard political thesis in literary form."

Although the SWP is just beginning a pre-convention discussion, in which — as is the SWP tradition — all documents submitted by members holding minority views are to be considered democratically before being debated and voted on at the convention, Marcy decided, apparently on the spur of the moment, to abandon free discussion within the SWP in hope of winning a favorable hearing in circles adhering to Stalinism.

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THE MILITANT

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On the African Revolution

Elsewhere on the page we have printed a letter from a West African revolutionary socialist criticizing an editorial we wrote on the first All African Conference held last November at Accra, Ghana. The letter is of considerable interest, in our opinion, as an indication of the kind of forces pressing such figures as Nasser and Nkrumah.

Our correspondent focuses attention on a problem which we agree is of key importance: the attitude revolutionary socialists should take toward the African nationalist movement that is developing with such extraordinary speed before our eyes.

As we analyze it, two revolutionary processes are intersecting in Africa:

The first is a bourgeois revolution like the English Revolution of 1642, the French Revolution of 1789 and the American Revolution of 1775.

The second is a socialist revolution, like the October 1917 revolution in Russia. The outlook of this revolution is forcefully expressed in the letter of our correspondent. He is suspicious of the nationalist leadership. He questions their militancy. He attacks them for not measuring up to the democratic norms of their own revolution and for introducing repressive measures against working-class political opposition. He refuses to be bound by their limited aims. He wishes to go forward to a socialist world where all mankind unites in a classless society.

Complex Reality

These two intersecting revolutions tend to conflict, as the letter of our correspondent admirably testifies. But they also tend to fuse, for the needs compelling the African peoples into action remain the same whether the revolutionary leaders approach them from the viewpoint of 1775 or from the modern outlook of 1917.

Moreover, the two revolutions tend to fuse because they occur in a world dominated by American imperialism and its satellite powers, all of whom are doing their utmost to put down and drive back the forces tending to upset the status quo. They also occur in a world in which the Soviet Union has become a power of the first order, albeit a power of contradictory character — the successes of its planned economy inspiring revolutions, while the politics of its privileged caste restrains and blocks them.

And the double African revolution bursts into a world already seething with discontent, where hundreds of millions of people are determined to catch up and where they see the possibility of doing it through planned economy, even if they must start from a technology not much above primitive levels.

In this context, with all its multiple ramifications, politics for the revolutionary socialist movement, which is only now beginning to recover from decades of Stalinist poison, is extraordinarily complex. The complexity has been further compounded by two tendencies increasingly noticeable among petty-bourgeois nationalist leaderships since the end of World War II: (1) a greater inclination to display independence toward imperialism; (2) a greater readiness to undertake (if only haphazardly and partially) agrarian reform, nationalizations and even planning. These result from mass pressure, but also from the inability or unwillingness of the imperialist West to give them leeway.

China and Egypt

To select but two instances: When China erupted in revolution, the Mao leadership, a petty-bourgeois formation which had practiced class-collaboration for some two decades—Chiang Kai-shek permitting—was pushed into power almost despite itself. And when American imperialism scorned every friendly gesture of the Mao regime and instead sent its troops through Korea up to the Yalu river, in what appeared to be a move preliminary to attacking China, this same petty-bourgeois leadership, in contradiction to its own program, undertook the most sweeping economic and social measures. Truman, as well as Mao, deserves credit for this turn.

In Egypt, when American imperialism tried a squeeze play on Nasser, the Arab leader responded with stunning swiftness, nationalizing the Suez Canal. When British, French and Israeli forces tried to seize the canal in a blitzkrieg, Nasser coolly sank cement-filled ships in the waterway as other Arab nationalists blockaded the precious oil pipelines of the imperialists. The invaders had to retreat.

Did Nasser take such measures as a socialist? No, he took them as a petty-bourgeois army careerist. Nasser is among the more violently anti-socialist nationalists. Other nationalists take a more friendly interest in socialism, read its literature and are willing to engage in common actions with socialists.

A reactionary tendency is also operative, as our correspondent emphasizes. This is to rescind the nationalizations, take back the reforms, undermine the revolutionary conquests, attempt to play ball with the imperialists, engage in witch-hunts against socialists.

It is this tendency to which our correspondent is particularly sensitive, and understandably so. It is a healthy and correct approach, the basis of political wisdom. But in one's critical attitude toward the nationalists of today, it would seem advisable to recognize more fully that in certain circumstances they can go far indeed, and to give this possibility greater consideration in working out political positions.

Our Interest

In view of problems of such complexity facing African socialists, as well as socialists in similar areas, it would be inappropriate, we think, for the Militant—an American, not African, paper—to attempt to do more than take its stand on the broader issues. At the same time every aspect of the struggle is of the greatest interest to us. Not only because we are for the success of the African revolution out of international solidarity; but because we think American socialism stands to gain from the advance of that revolution.

We think that we can learn a lot from our nationalist friends and socialist comrades abroad that will help us to solve our own political problems—which are sufficiently complex. And, as participants in the same international struggle to win socialism, we hope that we may also be able to prove of assistance from our post at the heart of the world capitalist structure.

Our attitude toward the African revolution is based on the following considerations:

Where We Stand

(1) Any struggle in the colonial world against imperialism is progressive and deserves support without reservation. To recall an example from the thirties, against Italian imperialism, we supported Ethiopia, although that land was headed by a feudalistic monarch. During World War II, in the Chinese struggle against Japanese imperialism, we supported China, despite the dictatorial regime of Chiang Kai-shek. And, of course, despite the Stalinist caste, we have consistently supported the Soviet Union against all imperialist efforts to reduce it to colonial status.

(2) Where a socialist movement exists in the colonial world, we believe that it should cooperate whole-heartedly with all other resistance movements against imperialism, while fighting for the political independence of the working class in preparation for providing consistent leadership to the struggle. The policy of the united front should be carefully studied by socialists, we suggest, for application in this field. The area is large in which socialist and nationalist tasks coincide in the colonial world.

(3) Socialists, we think, should greet and support whatever progressive measures petty-bourgeois figures holding government power may take. This includes participating as socialists in anti-imperialist conferences where that is feasible. If the Nassers, Nkrumahs and Castros transcend the limitations of their own program and introduce such measures as nationalization and elements of economic planning, so much the better.

(4) Due to the well-known hesitations and backslidings of petty-bourgeois nationalists in carrying out revolutionary bourgeois measures in the world of today, socialists should include such measures in their own program for workers' power. Besides agrarian reform and help for small business, these include civil liberties, democratic rights and full political and legal equality.

(5) We favor the working class accepting government power if the opportunity offers, no matter how small, impoverished or backward the country may be. By combining democratic measures of the bourgeois revolution with the first beginnings of the socialist order, such a victory could be of world significance.

It might prove to be the final catalyst needed to inspire the workers of the old capitalist centers to say, "We have been dragging our feet long enough. It's our turn now. Let's show our appreciation of the heroes of the underdeveloped areas by adding the world's biggest and best accumulation of industrial equipment as our contribution toward speeding construction of an international socialist order."

Kwame Nkrumah (in striped robe) celebrates with crowd at entrance of building where first All African Conference was held in Accra, Ghana. The placards among which Nkrumah stands are typical of a bourgeois revolution. "All Men are Born Equal," reads the sign over the African leader's head.

Should We Place Trust In African Nationalists?

Editor:

I wish to raise some points on the editorial of the Jan. 5 Militant on the Pan-African Peoples' Conference held in Accra.

It is true, as you said, that the conference "marked an important new development in the colonial revolution."

For the first time most of the national movements were brought together on African soil. It broke the isolation of African nationalist movements created by the imperialist powers. More than that, the trade union movements from various colonies made direct contact with each other. The conference also reflected the desire and determination of the African peoples to achieve unity in the struggle against foreign imperialism.

At the same time, however, the conference showed up the inherent weaknesses of the native capitalist leadership which consists of corrupt careerist politicians who cannot put up an effective and resolute fight against imperialism.

ONE-SIDED

I was surprised to see that you gave a one-sided picture of the conference. You quoted the left-sounding phrases made by the leaders of the conference but ignored the explicitly anti-communist statements of Nkrumah. Nor did you mention the fact that most of the delegates opposed the use of violence.

At the beginning of your editorial you stated: "A detailed report of the proceedings is not yet available. We are therefore unable to express an opinion on the political shadings and their significance." If this was so then I cannot understand or agree with your attitude of uncritical support for the Mboyas and Nkrumahs. In my opinion your editorial gave the impression that the leaders of the national movements were inclined towards revolutionary thought and action.

Dr. Nkrumah whom you quoted as "paraphrasing the famous closing words of the Communist Manifesto" was the very person who warned the conference that colonialism and imperialism may come to us in different guises and not necessarily from Europe. "We must be alert and prepare ourselves to fight against it."

DEFEND CAPITALISM

Dr. Nkrumah and his Convention Peoples' Party delegates use the anti-Soviet bogey in order to defend capitalism and to repress the labour movement in their own country. This does not mean that I defend the crimes of Stalinism and its numerous betrayals. All I mean to say is that Nkrumah fears the poor farmers and workers in Ghana more than he does the imperialists because he knows that the people of Ghana will take the revolutionary road to a socialist Ghana in which there will be no place for charlatans like him.

He is not ashamed to introduce bills in parliament to protect imperialist concerns and their super-exploitative operations in Ghana. He encourages the imperialists to invest more capital in West Africa. He has even granted them a tax free period of five years.

Contrast this with his treatment of the working class. He will soon introduce a bill in parliament that will make strikes impossible. Civil servants, teachers, municipal workers and other government employees' strikes will be illegal. Five to seven weeks notice must be given before strike action is taken.

Within that period the government will appoint an arbitration board and its decision will be final. Strikes will be considered illegal if they do not have the sanction of a government certificate! And if the Trade Union Congress takes any action "which is not conducive to the public good" the government has the power to sequestrate its funds!

Ironically the ICFTU which wants the colonial trade union movement to play the part of a "loyal opposition" in these countries has been forced to protest against the bill!

NKRUMAH'S DEMOCRACY

As for Nkrumah's democracy — it stinks. One very good example of it is his preventive detention bill under which a person can be held in jail for five years without trial. This is also aimed at the labour and progressive movement although it may at times be used against the more reactionary opponents of the illustrious Doctor.

How can people like him and parties like the CPP be trusted to lead the anti-imperialist movement to victory when they are so determined to suppress their native working class and peasantry? The only reason why they eschew violence in the struggle against foreign exploitation is because they are scared that the working class might decide to emulate them in the struggle against their own native exploiters.

Readers of the Militant, I think, should know that a resolution to compel the Free African States to introduce in their constitutions fundamental human rights was turned down by the conference. What is even worse is the fact that the so-called leaders of African nationalism did not do a thing to show their solidarity or protest their anger at the bloody repressions in the Congo, a few weeks later.

CLASS BASIS

In conclusion I would like to make one last point. Our native rulers live in a very uncertain world. Some for the sake of prestige, others for the sake of self-aggrandisement are forced from time to time to make revolutionary noises and rattle paper-sabers at the imperialists. Under great mass pressure they might even nationalize individual concerns, like Nasser, or call conferences like Nkrumah. But it would be extremely dangerous for revolutionary socialists in the colonies or in the metropolitan countries to forget or ignore the class basis of these movements and the reactionary character of their leaderships.

These leaders want political independence and a certain degree of freedom for manoeuvring between Imperialism and the Soviet bureaucracy. How limited this freedom is can be measured from the recent actions of Nasser against the CPs of Syria and Egypt. Their real interests lie with the imperialist West however and not with the anti-capitalist states. That is what explains their hostility to the USSR and Communism.

But the working class of these countries cannot live by political independence alone. They want to end exploitation by capitalists and extortion by landlords, money lenders and bureaucrats. They seek instinctively for a socialist society. The Nkrumahs, Nehrus and Nassers of the semi-colonial world are opposed to socialism fundamentally and always.

For this reason I am very disappointed with the editorial of the Militant more so because we colonial socialists have in the past looked to the Militant for a Marxist analysis and a fighting political lead in the struggle for colonial independence and world socialism.

Yours fraternally,
Ekiomenesekhenigha
West Africa

Reuben's Book On Hiss Case

By David Dreiser

THE HONORABLE MR. NIXON by William A. Reuben. New York: Action Books. 138 pp., $1.75.

In spite of all the efforts in recent years to clean up Richard Nixon, he still symbolizes McCarthyism.

It is doubtful that any other American figure could have aroused the ire among Latin Americans that Nixon did on his trip last year. He represented not just Yankee imperialism but the most reactionary wing of American politics as well. He is so tainted that Rockefeller tried to avoid appearing in public with him during his election campaign, and the defeat of other Republican candidates has been attributed to Nixon's "help."

Nixon enjoyed a meteoric rise. He entered Congress in 1946 a complete unknown and became Vice-President six years later. Yet his greatest admirers can point to only one distinctive accomplishment to which this sudden rise can be ascribed. That was his connection with the Alger Hiss case.

The Hiss case was not only the focal point of Nixon's career, but was the only case in which an alleged Communist was in any important position in government and was tried in open court. Thus the case provided the sole substance to McCarthy's charge of "twenty years of treason."

Because of its role in the development of the American political climate over the last ten years the case is well worth reviewing. Reuben does an excellent job in this regard. His book originally appeared in 1956; this new and greatly expanded edition marks its fifth printing.

Hiss was tried on a technical charge of perjury regarding State Department documents allegedly transmitted to Whittaker Chambers. By the time of the trial, Hiss had virtually been convicted by the press and the publicity hungry Un-American Activities Committee headed by Nixon.

The actual evidence consisted essentially of Chambers' unsupported testimony. A few months previously, Chambers had testified under oath that "these people (including Hiss) were specifically not wanted to act as sources of information." Thus Chambers entered the trial with a cloud over his testimony.

Papers copied from State Department documents, which were accepted by the defense during the trial as having been typed on Hiss's typewriter, were also presented. After the trial, Hiss's attorneys sought to prove that forgery by typewriter is not only possible but that these papers were specifically forged. They demanded a new trial; but their motion was denied.

The motion is reprinted as an appendix. The book thoroughly covers the hearings, the trial and Nixon's role as one-man "judge, jury, prosecutor, plaintiff, witness, detective and press agent for the affair."

Reuben, who did pioneer work in unearthing the real facts behind the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, has just filed a $100,000 libel suit against Look magazine for an Oct. 29, 1957, article on the case. The article charged that in 1951 the Communist Party had adopted the case as a "cause celebre" and that the Party was instrumental in formation of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. At the time Reuben was exposing the frame-up of the Rosenbergs in the National Guardian and was provisional chairman of the committee to defend them.

Promising Candidate For Belt-Line Job

Bryan Edwards, a 15-year-old part-time Toronto supermarket worker, is in danger of losing his job for working too fast. He says he likes to "go like crazy" and that crowds of customers gather to watch him unpack cases. Then they berate his boss for being a slave driver. The boss says if Edwards doesn't slow down he's through. Rumor has it that a Ford belt-line talent scout is hurrying to look the candidate over.

Headlines in Other Lands

Ceylonese Unions Move Against Witch-Hunt Law

After being carried out of the Ceylon parliament because they opposed a government-sponsored witch-hunt measure, Trotskyist leaders of the Lanka Samasamaja Party have turned to the working-class for support.

The Ceylon Federation of Labour, the Ceylon Workers Congress, the Democratic Workers' Congress, the Ceylon Mercantile Union, the Government Workers' Trade Union Federation, the Government Clerical Servants Union, the Bank Employees Union and several other unions have staged impressive parades and public meetings to protest the witch-hunt bill.

Unions dominated by the Communist Party, however, have abstained from participation in the protest movement.

The "Amendment" bill is the worst ever passed in Ceylon. It empowers the Prime Minister to declare any service "essential" by mere notice in a newspaper. Thereafter he can call out the armed forces and declare a curfew.

Under the measure fines up to 5,000 rupees and five years in prison can be imposed on any employee who refuses to obey an employer's order, even if it is an order to act as a scab, or who fails to show up on the job, even if he has not read the "essential" notice. Anyone engaging in picketing, encouraging others to strike, or any kind of agitation likely to create a strike situation is likewise punishable.

British Troops Fire On Crowds Seeking Nyasaland Freedom

FEB. 24 — The colonial government ordered troops to fire on crowds today in the fifth day of mass demonstrations demanding immediate freedom for Nyasaland.

The outbreak of violence began during meetings of the African National Congress which seeks self-governing for the British colony's 2,600,000 Negro inhabitants. Some 7,000 whites constitute the ruling minority at present.

John Ingham, Secretary for African Affairs in Zomba, the capital, said that the Congress party had been using constitutional means in seeking independence. But lately, he charged, the leaders are "deliberately encouraging the holding of unlawful meetings and demonstrations."

H. P. Chipembere, a member of the Legislative Council, called on members of the African National Congress "to show this stupid Nyasaland Government that we are prepared to die for our soil."

He said that delegates of 32 branches of the party were present at Blantyre for meetings although they "faced the threat of death through the presence of brutal police and King's African Rifles."

The demonstrations occurred in a number of areas. As the British rushed planeloads of armed forces, hundreds of Africans rolled boulders on airfields and sought to put navigational and radio equipment out of action.

Kenya Rulers Fear Fresh Interest in Kenyatta Frame-up

Ruling circles in Kenya are reported fearful that the exposure of the frame-up of Jomo Kenyatta will stir a wave of fresh support for the imprisoned nationalist leader. He was sent up for seven years on charges that were cooked up by the government, it has been charged.

Rawson Moogwa Macharia, key witness in the 1952 trial, says that he perjured himself. "I know and understand the terrible risk I am taking by exposing the Kenya Government's misdeed," he said in an affidavit. "Their secret police may murder me to destroy the facts and the evidence.

"All the same, I shall be very happy, indeed, if anything terrible happens to me, if I could be sure the truth in this case has come out at last and that Jomo Kenyatta is cleared up as far as my evidence is concerned."

Macharia is alleged to have claimed that the Kenya authorities promised him a college education, a post and protection for his family in return for giving false testimony at Kenyatta's trial.

The self-confessed false witness is now being tried for perjury.

Paraguayan Exiles Emulate Castro

Pres. Alfredo Stroessner, dictator of Paraguay, is preparing to rush 20,000 members of his Colorado party into the armed forces in case of an armed insurrection.

Students have been jailed and tortured on charges of plastering walls with such slogans as "Viva Castro" and "Down with Tyranny."

A contingent of exiles preparing to make a Castro-type invasion of the country were arrested Feb. 24 by Argentine police before they could cross the Paraguay river.

Somoza Continues Efforts to Soften Dictatorial Image

Pres. Somoza of Nicaragua is continuing his efforts to change the image of his regime from that of a dictatorship to a democracy. He told the press Feb. 20 that critics "keep talking about the Somoza dynasty. This is a hell of a dynasty. My political enemies publicly advocate on the street corners the overthrow of my administration. The papers attack me whenever they choose, and with some that is every day."

He complained that Castro of Cuba and Betancourt of Venezuela have scorned his overtures to be counted with them as a "liberal."

Meanwhile U.S. Ambassador Thomas E. Whelan left for Washington for consultation. He has been the object of a "Whelan Go Home" campaign among Nicaraguans who charge him with being overfriendly with Somoza.

U.S. Spy Catcher Loose in England

An English janitor at a U.S. air base was held at gun point for 35 minutes by an American Army lieutenant who kept repeating, "For all I know you might be a Russian spy." The janitor had lost his way in the darkness. He was forced to throw everything out of his pockets including his watch, which was damaged. He received $28 compensation for this and the lieutenant was relieved of duty. An air force statement said he acted "in a most irregular manner."

THE MILITANT

VOLUME XXIII — MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1959 — NUMBER 9

Letters from Our Readers

Some Suggestions For a Bigger and Better "Militant"

Editor:

Recent trends reveal that there is a growing market for a "new" type of journalism. If the editors of the Militant hearken to this development, the way is open for the transformation of the weekly Militant into an organ of Marxist thought expanding its influence and circulation beyond the limited perimeter to which it has been unduly confined.

A study of reading patterns shows that the public is inclining toward a coherent, professional answer, simply and easily understood, to the planet-shaking problems confronting him; and is rejecting the garbage peddled by those newspapers which consistently underestimate his intelligence and serve him a daily diet of superficial and slanted news coverage.

How can the Militant meet the need? A few modest proposals:

(1) Provide the reader with weekly analysis of current economic, political military trends. Have identifiable feature writers deal exclusively with a given field week after week. Where possible use photos to identify your columnists and feature writers.

(2) A weekly summary of the news out of Washington, Albany, City Hall should adorn each issue of the Militant with thumbnail sketches of the figures and issues involved in the legislation under consideration.

(3) A weekly feature — 10 years ago today — 50 years ago today — 100 years ago today. This will enable the editors to trace dramatically and visually the course of American labor history in continuity and restore an appreciation of the class struggle, its great events and great leaders.

(4) A question and answer spot of modest size on the Soviet Union. Here subs to the Militant can be offered for the best question submitted.

(5) A workers correspondence feature: A sub to the Militant can be offered each week for letters covering personal experiences in shop, farm, school, ships, among unemployed, foreign lands.

(6) A weekly column covering the field of science, medicine, education all over the world.

(7) Short stories of Jack London, speeches by Debs, selections from Upton Sinclair's compendium "The Cry for Justice," anecdotes by Jim Cannon, biographies of today's labor leaders, exposures of corruption along the lines of Spivak, Murrow, Steffens can liven up the pages from week to week.

My suggestions, if applied, I acknowledge, require considerable departure from the present format, with emphasis on a more professional approach.

You may know that in a recent survey, public opinion rated newspapermen eighth, just below dentists and just above undertakers and TV commentators, as requiring ability and training. So the job of assembling a qualified though limited corps of staff workers does not represent too formidable a task.

Jonathon Care
New York

[Our big obstacle is not lack of competent "newspapermen" but something much more difficult to overcome — lack of funds. Got any suggestions on that? —Editor.]

Reports on Seattle Socialist Activities

Editor:

More news about the activity of the various united socialist formations which appeared in the 1958 elections would be appreciated, I am sure, by many readers. There is a great deal of interest, in particular, about what views are held in different parts of the country on the prospects for a socialist presidential campaign in 1960.

Here in Seattle last month a convention of the United Liberals and Socialists was held. After a lively discussion, the convention voted to accept the reports and recommendations of the Executive Committee. Highlights of the decisions were as follows:

(1) Approval of the socialist election campaign conducted by the committee last fall as a political and organizational success. The campaign was regarded as an example of the validity of socialist unity for practical activity and its usefulness in stimulating opposition to the "Right to Work" bill within the labor and Negro movement.

(2) The United Liberal and Socialist group as such was dissolved with the recommendation that all participants join in the Seattle chapter of the American Forum for Socialist Education as a suitable medium for pursuing the objectives of socialist regroupment in this period. The AFSE has already indicated its willingness to become a membership organization locally so that the entry and association of UL and S supporters will be formalized. It was deemed wisest to await future opportunities for electoral activities before deciding the precise nature of new formations and alliances in the election field.

(3) A recommendation was made to the AFSE that it officially participate in the Committee of Correspondence arising out of the Cleveland Conference of American Socialists held last Thanksgiving.

A report on the Cleveland conference was given at a banquet the evening of the convention, Jan. 10, by Dr. Holland Roberts, California labor and socialist educator, who polled close to 400,000 votes last summer as an independent candidate for the office of Superintendent of Instruction in California.

Dr. Roberts commended the Cleveland Conference highly as a milestone in American radicalism. He stressed the complete democracy and thorough participation of all tendencies represented at the gathering, and he made an eloquent plea for a continuation of the same spirit of mutual respect and fraternal regard despite the differences that were so striking there. "We need to explore all possibilities of working together and discussing together," he said.

He recounted his own trepidations about the conference beforehand and the warnings given him that it was an "SWP front." He was urged not to attend. But his own desire to see and help a conference of socialists such as Cleveland declared itself to be was so strong that he went nevertheless, prepared to be disappointed but hoping for a surprise. And the conference itself proved to be a vindication of his decision, he said.

In answer to a question as to his evaluation of the debate on political action at Cleveland, Dr. Roberts cited an editorial in the Militant, which he called a fair and correct report of the differences. He spoke of his own preference for an all-inclusive electoral policy which would combine independent socialist candidacies with support of "progressive" candidates of the two capitalist parties.

Discussion from the floor revealed, however, that a large number of those present opposed support of capitalist politicians and favored independent socialist political action.

R. K.
Seattle

Notes in the News

SMOG SOLUTION — Plant chimneys and automobile exhausts are belching such enormous quantities of hydrocarbons and other noxious fumes that air pollution in many American cities is nearing the danger level. However, the capitalist powers that be aren't making much progress with remedial measures. The typical attitude is well indicated by the following quip ascribed to a top Detroit auto engineer: "What Los Angeles needs are filter-tipped people."

* * *

WALLACE LIKES IKE — Henry Wallace, Progressive Party presidential candidate in 1948 who ran on a liberal capitalist program and proclaimed his love for peace—until Truman plunged the U.S. into the Korean civil war—disclosed last week that he had voted for Eisenhower in 1956. He explained that he favors a man who does "a real, imaginative job on the foreign front in the interest of world peace" and "that's why I voted for Ike." Wallace did not seem to be suffering from stomach distress even though he had swallowed Dulles along with the imaginative Republican general.

* * *

BAR NAACP MEMBERS — Imitating the example set by the federal government's "anti-subversive" program, the racist-dominated Arkansas legislature adopted a measure making it a punishable offense for any state agency to hire a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The measure, attacking the NAACP as "Communist-controlled," is part of a package aimed at driving the organization out of the state. When Gov. Faubus signed the bill into law Feb. 25, Mrs. L. C. Bates, state president of the NAACP, said the measure would be challenged in the courts as unconstitutional.

* * *

BILLIONAIRE'S OPINION — Henry Ford II accused the merged AFL-CIO Feb. 19 of being "the most aggressive ascendent force in American politics." He also contended that the union movement is holding up "progress" with its "extreme left-wing economic outlook."

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URGE $1.25 MINIMUM — The AFL-CIO Executive Council has decided to urge Congress to raise the federal minimum wage from $1 to $1.25 an hour. Although America's powerful unions do not have a single political representative in either the Senate or House, the top AFL-CIO brass are hopeful the measure will pass because they have endorsed many Democrats in past elections. To increase their influence in the halls of Congress they are raising $35,000 for free lunches, drinks, entertainment and the other items that go into "lobbying" a capitalist "friend of labor" into the mood to grant a concession.

* * *

ONWARD AND UPWARD — The cost of living in New York City hit a record peak in January. Food prices jumped 4.3% during the month and the cost of medical care and recreation went up along with rents. Prices in the city are now officially estimated as 21.8% higher than the 1947-49 average. The cost of clothing dropped in the city last month, but so did the temperature and the amount of heat supplied by landlords.

* * *

TEACHERS WIN — New York Evening School Teachers voted to return to work after the Board of Education agreed to a wage increase. The teachers resigned Feb. 2 because they were paid only $12.25 for a 3-hour session. They will now receive $18.38 for a 3½-hour session. Starting July 1, they will get $18 a night for 2 hours and 45 minutes; and $21 a night for 3 hours after July 1, 1960.

* * *

FOOD CLERKS BEAT LOCKOUT — Los Angeles food clerks feel cheerful after beating a lockout and winning a 15-cent increase which brings their pay to $2.45 an hour. They won other benefits also such as medical care and a ban on discrimination because of sex, age or national origin. By 1963 pay will go to $2.79 an hour plus cost of living benefits, but many of the most active members consider the five-year extension of the contract unwise.

* * *

NEGRO UNEMPLOYMENT—Negro workers have been hit hardest of all by unemployment. January statistics show 13.5% of the Negro labor force unemployed as against 6.2% for whites.

* * *

OUR DAILY BREAD—The Atomic Energy Commission confirmed Feb. 17 that a sample from the 1957 Minnesota wheat crop contained a greater amount of radioactive strontium 90 than the commission itself deems "safe." However, it assures the public that the sample of poisoned wheat "appears to have been a rarity." On the other hand, a University of Minnesota scientist issued a public warning back on May 17, 1957, that the area has the highest concentration of strontium 90 fallout in the world as a result of nuclear blasts at the Nevada testing site. He explained: "After the Nevada bomb tests, the wind blows from west to east, and the Midwest is the first area of reasonable rainfall you hit. The strontium is washed out of the atmosphere, gets in our soil and then gets in all foodstuffs and water."

* * *

"CURVE OF PROSPERITY"—The Agriculture Department put a new loop in Eisenhower's "rising curve of prosperity" when it reported that 5,230,044 persons on relief Dec. 31 were receiving donations of government surplus food to keep them from starving. This was the largest number since 1942.

* * *

KENNEDY REPROVED—When Sen. Kennedy, a Catholic seeking presidential nomination, recently announced adherence to the traditional American view on separation of church and state, the editors of Ave Maria took him to task. In line with Vatican dogma that the state should serve the church, they argued that to "relegate your conscience to your 'private life' is not only unrealistic, but dangerous as well."

...Dodge

(Continued from Page 1)

asked the unions to couple this with a fight for the 30-hour week at 40-hours pay.

The third report was made by Edith Fox, secretary of the Local 3 committee. It touched on the following:

(1) A proposal that the committee give wholehearted support to Reuther's call for an unemployed march on Washington. Also suggested were simultaneous mass demonstrations in all the industrial centers to express support of the demands presented in Washington.

(2) Support for the extended compensation proposal raised by Gus Scholle and the Michigan AFL-CIO last month, and notice to them that the committee would participate in a motorcade to Lansing when hearings on compensation are held.

(3) An appeal that all UAW locals and officials express support for Sen. McNamara's bill to reduce the work week to 35 hours, and for an amendment to the bill further reducing it, one year later, to 30 hours.

(4) Preparations for a demonstration in Detroit next month to protest growing attacks on welfare by city officials and to demand extension of temporary federal compensation beyond April 1, when it is scheduled to expire.

All these recommendations were adopted after discussion. Most enthusiasm was voiced for the march on Washington.

Chris Mazzola then passed out buttons bearing the slogan, "30 for 40 — Jobs for All," which are being sold by the city-wide committee, and the meeting adjourned.

Some observations after the meeting:

EAGER TO FIGHT

The activities of this committee, and of the city-wide committee through which it has worked, show beyond question that the unemployed are eager to fight and can give effective battle provided they are offered any kind of leadership.

Consider what these committees have accomplished in about four months:

Reopened the fight for the 30-hour week at 40-hours pay, influencing the UAW and AFL-CIO leadership to promise a fight for a shorter work week. **Spurred the Michigan AFL-CIO into making the most radical demand on jobless compensation raised by any official union body — that it be paid for the full period of unemployment.**

Revived the tradition of rank and file mass demonstrations by holding the first big picket-line in front of Detroit's City Hall in several years, probably influencing Reuther in his march on Washington proposal.

Closed down several plants working overtime on Saturdays, with the support of their employed brothers and sisters, and thus made the fight against overtime an issue which the UAW leadership feels compelled to champion.

Blazed a trail with new types of demands, like the one for half-fares for the jobless.

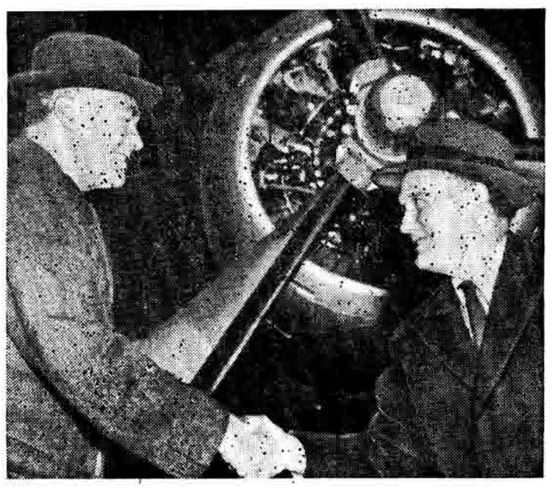
It is true that Sen. McNamara retreated from his original promise to introduce a 30-hour bill; that the top union leaders still refuse to commit themselves to the 30-hour demand and confine themselves to vague generalities on the subject; that the Michigan AFL-CIO, under pressure from the Democratic Party, is no longer saying or writing anything about its jobless compensation proposal.

Which only goes to prove that there are limits on what a few local unemployed committees can acheve.

But if the UAW organized the unemployed through all its locals, gives them a voice in decisions and program, and encourages them to engage in militant activity, they will be able to accomplish a hundred times more.

These committees didn't wait for Reuther to give them a signal or to lead them by the hand. The other unemployed members in the UAW, and in the labor movement generally, ought now to follow their example.

Waiting to Move Up



Acting Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, left, arrives in Washington from a South Carolina vacation and is greeted by Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs C. Douglas Dillon. Both men are candidates to step into the shoes of Secretary of State Dulles who has been stricken by another attack of cancer.

...Jobless Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

Cadillac Square to publicize their needs and voice their demands. If the record is any indication, a couple of hundred thousand Detroit jobless might give an impressive message to the departing delegates for delivery in Washington.

It is too early to determine the sentiment in union ranks on what the aims and objectives of the Washington parley should be. In some areas, however, the jobless have been demanding renewal of emergency federal legislation providing unemployment compensation for 13 weeks beyond the various limits set by the states. On Eisenhower's recommendation, this legislation is slated to die April 1.

Another demand that has been voiced is for legislation providing compensation for the duration of unemployment. Last year, 2,600,000 people exhausted their state benefits and another 650,000 went through the meager additional 13-weeks compensation provided by Congress. For Washington statisticians and politicians, these people no longer count even as figures on an unemployment chart.

SHORTER WORK WEEK

Unemployed Dodge Local 3 workers in Detroit are urging passage of the bill introduced by Senator McNamara (D.-Mich.) to reduce the work week to 35 hours. For greater effectiveness, they propose an amendment to the bill to make it a 30-hour week within a year.

To popularize this program, the unemployed Detroit unionists are distributing buttons calling for a 30-hour week at 40 hours pay. The energy which some display in selling these buttons indicates that they would appreciate appearing at a jobless conference in Washington where they could press a proposal to distribute them by the millions from coast to coast.

If the rank and file take an imaginative approach like this to the mass conference in Washington it may turn out to be more effective than either Reuther or Meany dreamed.

EISENHOWER LAUGHS

General Eisenhower showed that he was not without insight when he laughed at the idea of these labor lieutenants seriously organizing a march on cold, "foggy" Washington. But Eisenhower should recall the day in 1931 when, as McArthur's aide, he had to cope with the bonus marchers. It will take more than the fog of political oratory emanating from Capitol Hill to prevent a new generation from converging on Washington to speak out for America's five million jobless.

WHY NOT HERE?

A five-room apartment in a government housing project in Puerto Rico rents for $28 a month. In case of a layoff, the rent is cut to $8.

Loopholes in Tax Laws Available for Your Use

By Joyce Cowley

The New York worker will be hard hit by the 1959 tax proposals of Governor Rockefeller and Mayor Wagner. State income taxes will be deducted from his already mutilated pay check and the exemptions will be lowered. Taxes on cigarettes and gasoline are going up, and there will probably be a 4% city sales tax.

Because of this depressing outlook, I was particularly interested in a series of articles in the New York Post by Sylvia Porter, "How to Save on Taxes." I am happy to report that things are not as bad as they seem and many new, liberal tax regulations are going into effect this year. In case you missed the articles, I'll pass along some of her tips.

Of course, you have to be in business to take full advantage of these new regulations. But isn't it consoling to learn that **somebody's** taxes are being reduced?

For example, a businessman purchasing machinery or equipment can take a 20% depreciation this year **in addition** to his regular depreciation. It somehow works out that he can take as much as $2,267 depreciation on a $10,000 purchase of equipment held only two months.

Corporations, too, will have an easier time, especially those which have been worried about profits; that is, worried about the threat of a tax penalty because their profits are too high. The "safety zone" on profits has been raised from $60,000 to $100,000 which sounds quite liberal to me.

If your problem is not excess profits but none at all, there is something in the new regulations for you, too. If you were making money in 1955, you can claim a refund on taxes paid that year, as well as 1956 and 1957. **This is a wonderful idea which should be taken up by 5,000,000 unemployed workers.**

Another handy gimmick for the businessman who is not doing very well is to donate unsaleable merchandise to charity. This is deductible, not at the price he paid for it but at the full retail price which he originally hoped to get.

PSEUDO-WORKER?

One intriguing item in Miss Porter's tax tips is a paragraph on "checking the possibilities of becoming a corporation which elects NOT to be taxed as a corporation . . . the so-called pseudo-corporation." It sounds a bit complicated, but I wonder if there is some way to become a pseudo-worker?

If you are an executive with a comfortable expense account, you have nothing to worry about this year. If your employer is satisfied with your record of expenses, the Treasury won't check it. No itemization of dinners, theater tickets or call girls will be required.

One thing frightens me about this tax set-up — are businessmen being coddled? Won't they lose their initiative if they are so fully protected against all hazards? How can they get the full benefit of the rough and tumble of our competitive economic system? If the government makes things so easy for him, the businessman may feel rejected and conclude that he has nothing to contribute.

On the other hand, when a worker looks at his check — what's left of it — he knows that he provides the sinews of government and of war. He pays the congressmen's salaries. He buys the rockets, the bombs and the jet-propelled planes.

But is this what you really want to do with your week's pay?

Action Program Welcomed by Jobless in Auto

DETROIT, Feb. 18 — The UAW "Action Program to Get America Back to Work," partly reported in last week's Militant, suffers from some important defects—particularly in its vague approach to the shorter work week, its failure to endorse the Michigan AFL-CIO proposal for jobless compensation for the full period of unemployment, etc.

Nevertheless, it represents a genuine step forward. Despite its programmatic weaknesses, it is welcomed by unemployed auto workers because it calls on the whole union to join in action to meet their problems.

In an administrative letter to all UAW locals on Feb. 11, Walter Reuther explained that the program adopted by the UAW executive board not only lists objectives but also provides "an organizational structure . . . designed to enlist the energies and activities of the unemployed themselves in close cooperation with their employed fellow workers and the officers of their local unions and the international union to achieve the goals of the program."

The main features of the proposed structure are:

(1) An "officers task force" (Reuther, Emil Mazey, Leonard Woodcock) to direct the campaign.

(2) A national coordinator selected from Reuther's staff.

(3) Regional coordinators selected by each regional director.

(4) Regional advisory committees on unemployment, consisting of representatives from local unions, appointed by each regional director.

(5) Establishment of a UAW information and service center in communities where unemployment is high, to provide guidance in getting help for individual members.

(6) Each center to be supervised by a steering committee consisting of local union officers and unemployed, acting under an international representative picked by the regional director.

(7) Committees in each center to deal with various problems — welfare, surplus food, compensation, legislation.

(8) Regular meetings of the unemployed in these centers to hear committee reports and plan new activities.

(9) A number of such centers, each with its own steering committee, in places with heavy unemployment, like Wayne County, Mich.

(10) Area-wide steering committees in such areas, consisting of representatives of each center, acting under the regional director.

(11) A state-wide steering committee in Michigan.

(12) The closest possible cooperation with AFL-CIO councils and other groups.

(13) In states where UAW membership is small, AFL-CIO councils will be urged to initiate similar activities.

(14) Find means of publicizing and dramatizing unemployed problems through mass rallies, demonstrations, etc.

This structure is top-heavy and bureaucratic, like almost everything coming from Solidarity House. But it does provide a voice for the unemployed and machinery through which they may be able to organize effective action.

In his letter, Reuther wrote: "By mobilizing the unemployed workers in activities aimed at solving their own problems, we greatly magnify the possibilities of success in attaining our objectives. Deprived of the opportunity to work, the unemployed can turn their otherwise idle hours to constructive and rewarding action on behalf of themselves and others with similar problems. As they succeed in winning their objectives, whether in small matters or large, they will gain new hope and renew their faith in the effectiveness of common action and solidarity."

On this point, at least, unemployed UAW members ought to take the leadership at their word, and do everything they can to make the proposed structure a vehicle for militant action.

It was the pressure of the unemployed that induced the UAW leadership to go this far. Special credit belongs to the UAW Production and Skilled Workers Unemployed Committee, organized from below, whose activities have shown what the unemployed can do, even on their own. Pressure can and should be continued through the new structure to insure rank and file participation, to improve the program and to promote a fighting campaign against unemployment.

L.A. Unionists Hear Buch

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18—Peter Buch, who is running for Board of Elections with the support of the Socialist Workers Party, brought his socialist program to the members of United Steel Workers Local 2058 here today. He spoke at membership meetings both in the afternoon and at midnight.

Pointing to labor's key role in establishing free public education in this country, Buch stressed the need for labor winning a voice in the present school system.

Between the two union meetings, the socialist candidate spoke before the Cheviot Hills and Westside Democratic clubs.

Calendar Of Events

LOS ANGELES

Meet the author at a dinner and meeting celebrating publication of James P. Cannon's "Notebook of an Agitator." Reading and program dramatizing "Fifty Years as a Socialist Agitator." Entertainment, fine food, refreshments. Sat., March 14, 7 p.m. Forum Hall, 1702 East 4th St. Call AN 9-4953 or WE 5-9238 for reservations. Donation $2.

NEW YORK

William Reuben, author of "The Honorable Mr. Nixon," will speak on "The Facts on the FBI Atom Spy Hoax." Fri., March 6, 8:30 p.m., Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place. Contribution 50 cents.

Local Directory

BOSTON
Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 200.
Every Sunday night, round table discussion, 8 P.M. Room 200.

CHICAGO
Socialist Workers Party, 777 W. Adams, DE 2-9736.

CLEVELAND
Socialist Workers Party 10609 Superior Ave., Room 301, SW 1-1818. Open Friday nights 7 to 9.

DETROIT
Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. TEmple 1-6135.

LOS ANGELES
Forum Hall and Modern Book Shop, 1702 E. 4th St. AN 9-4953 or AN 3-1533. Book Shop open Mon. 7-9 P.M.; Wed. 8-10 P.M.; Sat. 12-5 P.M.

MILWAUKEE
150 East Juneau Ave.

MINNEAPOLIS
Socialist Workers Party, 322 Hennepin Ave., 2nd floor. Open noon to 6 P.M. daily except Sundays.

NEWARK
Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK CITY
Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place, AL 5-7852.

OAKLAND - BERKELEY
P.O. Box 341, Berkeley 1, Calif.

PHILADELPHIA
Militant Labor Forum and Socialist Workers Party, 1303 W. Girard Ave. Lectures and discussions every Saturday, 8 p.m., followed by open house. Call SA 7-2166.

SAN FRANCISCO
The Militant, 1145 Polk St., Rm. 4. Sat. 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. Phone PR 6-7296; if no answer, VA 4-2321.

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